



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1858.

The intelligence of the ratification, by Nicaragua, of the treaty between that republic and the United States, opens an entirely new relation between the two countries, if not indeed between the United States and the whole of Central America; for it can scarcely be supposed that the other Central American republics will regard with unconcern so important a movement on the part of Nicaragua. Indeed the extract from the report of the Attorney General, published yesterday, of New Granada, indicates very plainly that at least some of those states foresee the "course of empire" in that direction.

The treaty made with Nicaragua is the most important step taken in our foreign policy for many years. The treaty provides for perpetual amity, freedom of commerce, privileges of the most favored nations, equal custom duties, full liberty of intercommunication, mutual protection of each other's citizens, full religious liberty, right of intermarriage, interchange of consuls and diplomatic agents, &c. The special features of the treaty will be found in the following clauses:

Art. 14. The republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the territories of that Republic on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist, or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the same.

Art. 15. The United States hereby agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the Republic of Nicaragua on its part undertakes to establish two free ports, one at each of the extremities of the communications aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the government of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country intended bona fide for transit across the said routes of communication and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. The United States shall also be at liberty to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by the authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges of tolls whatever for the transportation over either of said routes of communication. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of citizens and property of citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, across the said routes of communication than across the said routes of communication.

And the Republic of Nicaragua recognizes the right of the Postmaster General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be inspected for distribution within the said Republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the government of Nicaragua, but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight.

Art. 16. The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military force for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ all the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this, for any cause whatever, the government of the United States may, after notice to the government of Nicaragua, or to the Minister thereof in the United States, employ such force, for this and for no other purpose; and when the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

From the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the New York Commercial thinks a bright future will dawn upon Nicaragua. The treaty will be as beneficial to each, as it is honorable to both countries. The United States have asked nothing that it might not reasonably have demanded from the most powerful nation, and Nicaragua has made no concession that can militate against her independence, while she has made a graceful recognition of the great advantages she can derive from a closer union and alliance with us. Our government has gained much by the cession to the United States of the transit route; with full permission to protect her citizens and their property upon that route, and the entire freedom of the port at each extremity of the line. In accepting that trust the United States volunteers her pledge to Nicaragua and the world, that she holds this privilege only as a trustee, that she will make no exclusive use of it, but that it shall be open to all nations.

But Nicaragua certainly will not profit less by the ratification of this treaty than the United States will do. Henceforth filibustering from whatever quarter, will be at an end. The motives for it, the temptations to it, will have ceased, as also will the provocations to internal quarrels and dissensions. The treaty was not unanimously ratified by the Nicaraguan Assembly, and possibly would not have been ratified had not advantage been taken of the absence of some of its opponents. The two principal sections of the country—Leon and Granada—appear to have been divided in sentiment upon it, the people of Leon being warmly in its favor, those of Granada as earnestly opposed to it. The latter seem to have been incited by the idea that the treaty provided for the virtual annexation of Nicaragua to the United States. This erroneous impression will be dispelled as the terms of the treaty become known, and it is to be hoped that very general, if not a unanimous, approval of its entire provisions will be the result.

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced on Wednesday morning, in the Hall of the American Institute in Baltimore. A large number of members were in attendance from all parts of the Union, embracing many eminent scientific gentlemen. In the absence of the President, Professor Caswell was chosen President pro tem. After prayer by Rev. W. Cox, the Mayor of the City, Mr. Swann, welcomed the Association. Professor Gillespie, of Union College, was appointed General Secretary. The list of papers registered for presentation to the Association, numbering eighteen, was read by the Secretary, who stated that there were many more in manuscript. The following standing committee was elected, viz: Prof. Walcott Gibbs, of N. Y.; Prof. Stephen Alexander, of N. J.; Rev. W. Lynch, of S. C.; Prof. John L. Leconte, of N. Y.; Prof. Lapham, of Wis.; and Prof. J. D. Dana, of Conn. The Association was divided into two sections, to each of which were assigned certain subjects. A considerable number of new members were admitted. The sections subsequently met in separate rooms, one being presided over by Prof. Henry, and the other by Prof. Swallow.

The first business was the reading of a paper from Prof. Elias Loomis, on the electrical phenomena of certain houses in New York, showing experiments in electricity by skipping over a woolen carpet with this dry shoes and lighting a jet of gas by a spark from the fingers. Also, the lighting of other in a lecture given by the same gentleman. The experiments were found to be most successful when the exterior temperature of the atmosphere was near zero, and the interior atmosphere near 80 degrees, the electricity dissipating with the more pleasant weather.

A similar paper from Prof. St. John, on the same subject, and having reference to the same experiments.

Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the Atlantic Coastal Lines, derived from the equilibrium theory, showing the lines of the tide on the east and west shores of the Atlantic ocean.

Rev. Thomas Hill, of Mass., read a paper on Systems of Co-ordinates, as a Plane, advancing new principles, and those which, it was said, would give work to mathematicians for a century to come. It was pronounced by Prof. Peirce a wonderful discovery, which would be demonstrated. The section adjourned until this morning.

An important decision has been made by the Supreme Court, in regard to life policies. In a case lately tried the policy required payment or before the 10th of April every year, but in a prospectus issued by the Company it was stated that "a party neglecting to settle his annual premium within thirty days after it is due, &c., forfeits the interest he paid on the policy." The premium was not paid on the 10th of April, and the person insured died on the 14th. On the 13th the insurance was tendered, but the agent refused to receive it. The Court decided that the Insurance Company had by their own act given a credit of thirty days, and waived the forfeiture mentioned in the policy itself. The judgment against the company by the lower Court was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Washington Union says:—"Severe yet just criticisms on the tawdry style of decoration employed in the extensions of the Capitol, are appearing in the prominent papers of the northern cities. Some of these, as we happen to know, are written by gentlemen of artistic ability and cultivated taste, who seek to gratify no personal prejudices in indulging in proper criticism upon work paid for from the public treasury."

It is stated that Messrs. Wilkes and Darcio will commence a civil suit against Mr. Ullman for damages, in consequence of the disturbance at the Academy of Music, in New York, on Monday night. The suit is intended to settle the question whether a manager has a right to exclude holders of bought tickets under the circumstances.

The Fredericksburg Recorder says:—"On Monday night we had quite a severe frost, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the fruit. Vegetation looks chilled and blighted, but no damage has been done to the wheat, which is unusually forward and flourishing throughout this section."

The fashionable season in New Orleans is about over, and people are beginning to emigrate North. The Pioneeer says the change over this summer is in favor of a general business, generally, very dull, places of public amusement thinning off, and hotel arrivals growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less."

At the last commencement of the medical department of the University of Maryland, held March 10, in the New Assembly Rooms, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, was conferred upon the distinguished English chemist, Sheridan Muspratt, Ph. D. F. R. S. of Liverpool, England.

Franklin Slaughter, esq., of Fredericksburg, has been re-elected President of the Old Dominion Steamboat Company. The company was exceedingly embarrassed, at the time of Mr. S's first election, but owing to his skill and prudence, its troubles have entirely vanished.

The column shafts of the new dome of the Capitol (of which there are thirty six) weigh about nine thousand nine hundred pounds. The brackets upon which they stand weigh each six thousand six hundred pounds. All good judges unite in praising the fine proportions of these columns.

The California steamer added a million and a half to the thirty-four millions already in the New York banks. This accumulation of specie has not yet begun to tell on any part of the speculative world; but those are greatly mistaken who suppose that it will not produce its proper consequences.

Algeria has been called upon by a recent decision in France to furnish this year six million kilograms of tobacco leaf. This represents the quantity furnished in 1857, the price remaining unaltered.

MEXICO.

We learn by the last California steamer that the John L. Stephens put into the port of Manzanillo, on her way down from San Francisco to Panama, and took on board President Juarez, of Mexico, and his Cabinet. At Aspinwall they took passage to Vera Cruz, where the Constitutionists are still in power. This incident has caused some time since. His appearance on this side among his partisans, will give the latter renewed energy, and may yet result in the overthrow of the revolutionary government of Zuloaga. Vera Cruz and several of the northern States of Mexico still adhere to the constitution of 1857.

A Student's Remorse in Paris. PARIS, Thursday Evening, April 10.—Some emotion has been produced in that part of Paris known as the Quartier Latin, by a sort of outbreak which took place in the Irish Ecclesiastical Seminary, in the Rue de Lirlandais, not far from the Pantheon. This disturbance followed, or was occasioned by the expulsion of the Superior of the College of two of the Professors, with whom he had been on no friendly terms for some time previous. The professors received a letter announcing their dismissal on returning to the college after a short absence and the porter, who was charged with the commission, received orders not to admit them within the gate. They managed, however, to gain access to their rooms by a wall in the rear which divides the grounds of the buildings from the garden of a private house in the neighborhood. As they refused to comply with the order of the Superior, whose sole authority to expel them they disputed, the police were sent to the spot by order of the Minister of Public Instruction. It was then the application of the law, and the students, of 70 or 80 in number, on being informed of what had occurred, revolted, and insisted that the professors should not be ejected from the house. The Commissioner of police and an employee from the office of the Minister of Public Instruction were called upon to enforce the order of expulsion. It was said that in the scuffle at the gate one of the professors was roughly handled by the servants, who, the students allege, have incurred ecclesiastical censure for having laid hands on a priest, both professors being in holy orders.

The agitation was renewed on the following day, and the Archbishop of Paris had to proceed in person to restore calm. An appeal was made to the Minister of the Interior and the Cardinal Archbishop; and communications addressed by the students and professors to the board of Catholic bishops in Ireland, in whom the supreme spiritual authority is vested. In the meantime a commission has been named to examine into the organization of the college, and investigate the causes that have led to these disorders. The commission meets on Saturday; the professors were desirous of appearing before it, and giving the requisite explanation. They received, however, on Saturday last, an order from the Minister of the Interior to quit France instantly. They endeavored to obtain a respite till the Commission met, but they yesterday received a second official communication reiterating the order to quit the country. They leave Paris this evening for England. The servants deny having struck either of the professors.

The Land Donation Bill.

The House of Representatives on Saturday last, passed a bill granting 6,340,000 acres of land to the several States, to enable them to establish colleges for the promotion of agriculture and mechanic arts. Our representatives voted against the bill.

It is no consequence to them that the new States absorb all the lands, and are constructing their railroads, and rearing splendid colleges with the common treasure of the nation—that they have grown beyond all precedent under the fostering and partial legislation of the federal Congress, and now wield a power that is constantly augmenting and may yet be put forth to insult and oppress the Southern States; all this is of no consequence, whilst the intervening shadow of the Federal Union of '98 and '99 forbids the people of the States to be the beneficiaries of the Federal Government.

But the bill has passed one branch of the National Legislature, and may become a law. What then—will our savans, as in the case of the surplus revenue from the land distribution fund, swear by the beard of the holy prophet that they will never touch the "unclean thing"? By the provisions of this bill (all of which we do not approve) each State is to have a quantity of land equal to twenty thousand acres for every Senator and Representative in Congress. Senators claiming the purposes indicated in the bill within five years, otherwise, the provisions of the bill as to them shall be null and void, and their claim be forfeited.

Now, that we have Mount Vernon, if we intend to keep it, we may secure a fund by the bounty of the Government; or rather, we might say, by accepting our rightful share of the division she proposes, that would erect and endow an agricultural institution that might insure the preservation of that property, and forever relieve the State of the burden it may otherwise entail. We shall watch the progress of the matter with much interest, and trust that in the event of the final passage of the bill, the people will speak out in a manner that will make their representatives understand them.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

To Consumptive Patients.

We copy the following from the last Richmond Enquirer, for the information of any who may be afflicted with consumption. Mr. Minor, the writer, is a gentleman of the highest respectability.

ALBANY, HANOVER, N. H., April 19, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: I am not a doctor, and in any way concerned in the sale of medicines or anything of the kind, except corn, wheat, and tobacco. But will you allow me, through your columns, to call the attention of the afflicted to a medicine which affords great relief to consumptive patients—for the only man who makes it, takes no pains to make it known. He places his name on the phial, but does not even let us know where he lives.

The effects of the medicine, as used by half a dozen of my friends, is as follows: 1st. Twelve days taken at bed time ensures a quiet night's rest to a patient even in the last stage of consumption, which is followed by none of the usual effects of a narcotic.

2d. It does not affect the stomach or bowels in any manner whatever.

3d. I know of one patient who was despaired of by his three attendant physicians, who was, apparently, restored to health by two months' use of it. He used it on drops three times a day.

The above are the results of six months' observation. The medicine is sold by M. Ward & Co., No. 115, Fulton street, New York. It is manufactured by Dr. A. E. Rue. Where it has been found, he does not take the trouble to let us know. I believe he is in New York. I obtain it by enclosing \$5 to M. Ward & Co., who send me an ounce phial by mail, postage paid.

I refer to the New York "Medical Times," for August, 1857, in which there is an article on its medicinal qualities. Also, to Prof. W. H. Harvey's work on A. E. Rue. The name of the medicine is "Albion Buds," and is noticed in several of the approved Medical Journals. The patient in my family calls it an "inestimable blessing."

L. H. MINOR.

Rumors About.

An alarming rumor comes to us from Fort Smith, viz. St. Louis, on apparently reliable authority, namely, that twenty thousand Indians are congregating on the Plains, with a view of making a descent on the frontiers of the United States. In some quarters hostilities had already commenced, and the belief is that the movement has been instigated by Brigham Young, with a view of diverting the army destined for Utah. This news, however, may be all true; but there are so many "ifs" and "buts," and "speculations," that it may be only a yarn got up to promote private ends. As such stories have been circulated before, we cannot help being a little incredulous. The 20,000 Indians, as like as not, are but 20,000 army contractors and jobbers.

—N. Y. Exp.

House of Representatives, April 28. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, had hoped that he had been hidden forever in this complicated Kansas difficulty. Through this prolonged contest a question of principle had been argued, and he had not supposed that at this late day a new question would have arisen, which had never been even alluded to in all the controversy—a question which at one time, thirty years ago, came near shattering to pieces the Confederacy, and was then settled on great considerations by the conference of the greatest minds that ever cast their light upon the Constitution of the United States. The Conference Committee had again raised this old question, and called upon them now to determine it. His difficulty was not that this bill did not submit the Leecompton constitution to a vote of the people; he cared not whether the vote was people; he cared not whether the vote was to be upon the constitution, upon admission, or upon the land grant, so long as all he had contended for was in it, namely, that the people should have in their hands the power to say by a majority, that they do not choose to accept that form of government. If that had been the only content of the bill, it should have had his sanction. He believed the Leecompton constitution was the work of a small majority, but the people of Kansas, directly or indirectly, would it to become the law of the land, it did not matter to him, with whatever conditions it was hampered, and over whatever broken fragments of the constitution it was carried, still the bill carried with it a great and glorious triumph of the right of the people to have a final, conclusive say as to their form of State government. But he had some strong State rights opinions, learned in the school of Henry Clay and Wm. Pinkney, of Maryland, an Union every Southern States since he was a boy; and he firmly believed in the equality of the States to come into the Union upon equal terms. This was the doctrine which he had always held until this year, even by Mr. Buchanan himself.

Mr. STEPHENS, asked if the Legislature could not pass upon all rightful subjects of legislation? Mr. DAVIS denied that that was a rightful subject. They could not pass a law to give power to a party.

Mr. STEPHENS referred to other conditions imposed upon new States, in relation to boundaries, the free navigation of rivers, &c. Mr. DAVIS said these matters had been decided by the Supreme Court to be inherent in Congress.

Mr. STEPHENS suggested these conditions might be rejected.

Mr. DAVIS thought there was no such case. Mr. STEPHENS was satisfied that he had got the gentleman where he expected to have him. His objection was founded solely upon a pretence. He appealed to the House whether upon such grounds as this they ought long to keep before them a subject which had so long obstructed the public business. Did not every consideration of patriotism demand they should at once remove it from their councils, quiet the public mind, and go on with the public business? He was prepared to defend the bill from beginning to end, but would not be engaged in the House.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maine, inquired if, in the opinion of the gentleman from Georgia, the Leecompton constitution was by this bill submitted to the people of Kansas.

Mr. STEPHENS. I tell the gentleman frankly, it is not.

The Changes in the Passport System.

It seems that all the world has got to suffer, as well as Perri and Orsini, for the attempt of the Rue Le Petitier. The new regulations respecting passports now require every American visiting France from England, to obtain a passport from the United States Minister in London, and to have this little formality, the unwary traveller is liable to be thrust into prison on arrival in France, and to be detained there until he can get some person of influence to identify and respond for him.

Practically, the only effect of this new arrangement will be to lay a snail tax, of some five cents, we presume, upon every traveller entering France. This might be borne without much murmur. But no one who has travelled in countries where the passport system was in full rigor can doubt but that this new scheme will be the cause of much vexatious annoyance to travellers. Discrepancies will be discovered by over zealous *gendarmes* between a man's natural countenance and the *signet* inscription on his passport. No amount of money will be of any use in corresponding with that pen and ink portrait, and being consequently arrested as an assassin in embryo. Persons of the most harmless character will be kept in constant but water by the perpetual reference to their certificate of political offensiveness.

The argument against the passport system—a completely unanswerable one—is, that no racial or political offender was ever detected by means of it, while it has put hundreds of honest men to great unnecessary inconvenience. Criminals dying from justice, political conspirators coming to assassinate the Emperor, have always had as many and as perfect passports as they wanted; the only people whom the want of a passport has annoyed have been quiet old gentlemen who contrived to lose theirs in the Alps, artists who left theirs at hotels, and ignorant simpletons who never knew the importance of having theirs properly *case*. The countries where the passport system is in full force are those where political conspiracies are conducted, and where the most necessary and honest men are kept in constant but water by the perpetual reference to their certificate of political offensiveness.

After a while we presume that Napoleon will grow tired of these precautions, and that we may go to France again as easily as before.—*N. Y. Herald.*

London Items.

The Spring term of the Circuit Court for Loudoun county, Judge Tyler residing, was commenced in this town on Monday. There were a goodly number of the "sovereign people" in attendance, but so far as we had an opportunity of judging, there was precious little money about; and as money is said to be the root of all evil, its scarcity, we presume, may account for there being no criminal case on the docket, and the further fact that there was not a single presentment or indictment made by the grand jury.

The atmosphere has been very chilly, and strong frowns are entertained for the safety of the growing fruit crop. As yet, however, we are glad to be informed, it has sustained no serious injury.

The vote on Saturday last, for the adoption or rejection of the new charter for the town of Leesburg, resulted as follows:—For the charter—57; against it—6. Several very important reforms have been inaugurated in our municipal regulations under the provisions of the new charter.

A series of very interesting meetings have been in progress in the Presbyterian church, of Leesburg, during the past week, conducted by Rev. H. K. Smith, Pastor, assisted by Rev. Dr. Haumer, of Baltimore, and Rev. T. D. Bell, of Harrisonburg. Services have been held three times each day since Wednesday of last week, and most able and impressive discourses delivered from the sacred desk—and from the evident signs of interest manifested by the congregation, not without good effect. The meeting is still going on.

to exact as a condition of admission, that the State should yield one of her prerogatives. If she after admission she chose to yield it, she could do so freely, as one man might contract with another.

Mr. STEPHENS did not intend to misrepresent the gentleman, nor to permit him to escape. The only difference was that this bill gave the people their option, but the Crittenden amendment fixed it absolutely. This bill rested strictly upon the principle of State rights. This same objection was imposed upon Louisiana, Michigan, Iowa, and other States. He had looked up those precedents while the gentleman was speaking. He occupied no such position as that of desiring to force a constitution upon a State against her will. He maintained that the Leecompton constitution embodied the legal and fairly expressed will of the people of Kansas, and if the majority of the people failed to vote upon it, it was their own lookout. This bill made no point on that constitution, but while receiving the application under it, refused admission on the assertion of the right of eminent domain. The Senate bill admitted it on condition that the State should never exercise the right claimed, and the substitute only differed in making it a condition precedent.

He cherished the doctrine of State rights above all others, and maintained that the substitute carried out the doctrine much more than the Crittenden bill. He would have voted for the admission of Kansas if she had come without slavery, just as readily as now, but the Leecompton Convention had a right to establish slavery as they had. As the gentleman from Maryland had no objection to the constitution, nor the manner of its adoption, he would be compelled ultimately to yield the objection he had brought forward with so much zeal.

Mr. DAVIS certainly had no objection to the subject-matter of the constitution, but as to the manner of its adoption he held that the Leecompton Convention was no more than a territorial convention, which had always been held until this year, even by Mr. Buchanan himself.

Mr. STEPHENS, asked if the Legislature could not pass upon all rightful subjects of legislation? Mr. DAVIS denied that that was a rightful subject. They could not pass a law to give power to a party.

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The United States and Paraguay.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, in accordance with that portion of the President's message which calls for redress of outrages committed on the United States steamer Water-Witch, and American citizens, by the government of Paraguay, has given rise to an inquiry into the exact state of the present relations subsisting between this government and that of Paraguay.

It is known to most of our readers that the Commander Page was sent in 1853, with the Water-Witch to make an expedition and survey of the tributaries of the river La Plata—the principal of which are the Parana and Paraguay—having been declared in August, 1852, by General Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation, open to all foreign flags. This gave access to Paraguay, which is an independent government, and not a member of the Argentine Confederation.

Captain Page was commissioned, also, by the President to negotiate, either jointly with our ministers at the courts of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, or singly, as circumstances might render necessary, a treaty of friendship and commerce, with the government of Paraguay. On his arrival, however, in the waters of La Plata, he learned that this had already been done by our minister to the Argentine Confederation, who, at the invitation of the English minister, Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, had ascended to Asuncion in a man of war steamer; while the Sardinian minister, Mr. Coruti, availed himself of a similar invitation from Monsieur St. George, the French minister—all bound on the same errand; and on the 4th of March, 1853, each concluded a treaty with Paraguay. The exchange of ratifications of these treaties was to be effected in fifteen months from that date, at the city of Asuncion. It was immediately transmitted home, and, on being presented to the Senate, there were found in such expressions as the "United States of North America," the "North American Union," which, being unusual and not admissible, were stricken out, and the "United States of America" substituted. These were the only changes made, and in this form it was returned with instructions to Commander Page to propose to the government of Paraguay an exchange of ratifications. It was received by him on the 15th of October, 1854, while at Corrientes; and as the Water-Witch, in common with a man-of-war, had but recently been excluded from the waters of Paraguay by special decree, he despatched on the following day two officers, in a steamer bound to Asuncion, with a note to the Minister of Foreign Relations, informing him that he had been commissioned by the President of the United States to exchange the ratification of the treaty, and proposed to meet a person duly authorized on the part of Paraguay. The minister declined to notice the note of Commander Page, because it was written in English.—This state of things was immediately reported to the State Department, with the information that the treaty was on board the Water-Witch, where it would be kept until further order.

Captain Page's reception by President Lopez, on his arrival in Paraguay, was entirely satisfactory, his intercourse with the people friendly and cordial, and all the facilities for the prosecution of the work with which he was charged were promptly granted. The work progressed well—for no country had so deep an interest in the results of the exploration as Paraguay—until the unfortunate rupture between the agent of the American and Paraguay Company and President Lopez, this company had been induced, under a false promise, and pledged to exclusive privileges and advantages from Mr. Lopez, to embark in an enterprise, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing, involving a great outlay of money, but promising a corresponding return. A number of American citizens, belonging to this company, became, consequently, established in and near Asuncion. Their works—cigar factory, saw-mill, agricultural establishment, &c.—were in prosperous operation, when Lopez's wrath, kindled by an angry correspondence that had arisen between himself and President Lopez, this company had been induced, under a false promise, and pledged to exclusive privileges and advantages from Mr. Lopez, to embark in an enterprise, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing, involving a great outlay of money, but promising a corresponding return. A number of American citizens, belonging to this company, became, consequently, established in and near Asuncion. 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